



### The Bival Seal Breeds.

Considerable change has occurred within a quite recent period in the popular estimates and selling values of cattle of the various breeds not common in the great grazing territory between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is the introduction, in comparatively large numbers, of the polled Aberdeen, Angus and Galloway cattle from Scotland, and their wide dissemination at high prices mainly to ranchmen on the western prairies; prices which, at the spring sales of the present year, have been considerably cut down. The latter fact is partly accounted for by a determination of many cattle raisers to no longer pay two or three times as much for animals of breeders than here, under existing conditions, are largely experienced ranchmen, for others of a breed or breeds of thoroughly demonstrated value under like conditions. This determination is also strengthened and the prices lessened by the pedigree of many of the newly introduced animals being presented in such shape as to give the best of the breed better than grades, while some of the individual have little more to recommend them than their being black, hornless and imported. In spite of high prices, however, there is no doubt that the best of these black cattle have great merit upon which, like their competitors, they will be judged, bought and sold.

The Herefords were almost unknown in America a decade ago, when the bare suggestion of their ever being formidable competitors in the beef class was regarded by many persons as a hundred as most ridiculous. They have shown themselves the peers of any, in the stall or on the butcher's block. In price they are held more firmly by their owners than cattle of any other breed. They occupy this position not from merits assumed, but from desirable qualities thoroughly demonstrated under conditions adverse as well as favourable, and their popularity, founded on the basis of merit, seems permanently assured.

Most fully tested of all improved cattle in America, have, as a breed, for years suffered harm from the distorted views entertained by many persons raising them, who placed pedigree and colour above individual excellence; also from the selling to confiding purchasers, as representatives of the breed, specimens of the more unworthy specimens to perpetuate their inferiority, that should have been sent to the slaughter. There are weeds in every breed, and if used to propagate from, the standard is sure to be lowered sooner or later. Notwithstanding the mistakes of which they have been the victims, the Short-horn interests are probably now in a more healthy condition than at any time in the past twenty years. Much of this favourable reaction is due to the rapid and rapid advancement of other breeds towards occupying the fields before supposed to be all its own.

The tendency in raising each of these breeds is constantly to raise a higher breed standard, to the economical and profitable attainment of which other considerations such as colour, pedigree and remote crosses will be rated but secondary. Let us agree upon essentials—Col. F. D. Coburn in American Agriculturist.

### Dairying as a Manufacturing Process.

Six short years ago the Royal Agricultural Society of England was startled by the announcement that a doctor of Swedish birth was engaged in perfecting a machine for separating cream from milk in as many minutes as it has formerly taken hours by the old and time-worn process. In 1870 the Danish invention of Dr. Gustaf De Laval was for the first time brought under the notice of an English public in the great agricultural exhibition of London. A year later other machines came into notice, of German, Danish and American invention, until now there are many before the public seeking the patronage of creameries.

Since 1878 a working dairy has been one of the liveliest features of interest, and one of the most permanently useful exhibits to the farmers and butter makers of all English speaking countries. From 1879 down these cream-separating machines have been working in competition before the public in London, Cardiff, Derby, Reading and

York. The mode of operation is simple and very effective. The machines are of a vertical form, and in the interior frame work there revolves at a high speed a heavy steel-forged bowl with an open mouth at the top. This bowl resembles a humming-top, except that it is not solid, but is a chamber into which the milk flows at a temperature 55° or 60° F., and is carried round by the bowl, the centrifugal force of which takes the heavier part of the milk to its sides and leaves the lighter part or cream at the centre. The separated milk and cream flow into pipes arranged for their collection.

Now these machines not only separate cream and milk, but whatever dirt may be in the milk is, of course, carried out with the separated milk. Wherever the machines are used the butter product is increased from ten to fifteen per cent., according to the efficiency of the machine, the temperature at which the milk is worked and the speed of the bowl. Very few of these dairy implements require more than one horse power, and some work with as little as one-fifth of a horse power. From seven hundred to one thousand pounds of milk may be dealt within an hour and as soon as the milk is brought from the cows. In Europe the centrifugal machines are very largely used, making butter and soft cheese of the cream, and an excellent skim cheese of the separated milk. Their great merit is in the completeness with which they separate, and in the great yield of cream, obtained from the milk. Now, if by existing methods with fairly good milk, we can obtain from 3.5 to 4 per cent. of butter, an increase of fifteen per cent. (which is what De Laval's, the most successful of these centrifuges, has shown after an experience of six years) can be obtained, it means five and a quarter to six pounds of butter per thousand pounds of milk.

As the butter made of centrifuged cream is superior in quality from the fact of its showing a smaller percentage of casein or cheese material, there is less fatiguing matter to set up a fermenting process, and the market value is greatly enhanced. It will have a very moderate estimate of cost—about 10 cents per pound of butter—when the cost of the machine is taken into account, and the quantity of milk worked by the creamery is but ten thousand pounds daily, here is an economy of ten dollars per day. What is this for? Five dollars a year will pay the rent of the creamery and the expenses of the small steam engine and provide hot water to clean the utensils. The machines are only about \$250 each, and the other five will amount to enough every ten weeks to buy a new machine.

Ten thousand pounds of milk is a small quantity to collect. At eight quarts each not more than five hundred cows would be drawn upon to supply it. The service of space for setting pans and the capital reclaimed from the use of pans, to say nothing of the bother and expense of keeping them all clean and the losses resulting from spoiled milk and cream, are powerful arguments in favour of machine-separated cream. Very soon every butter maker must use them if he would continue in the trade. The immense economy of the new process as compared to the cost is but as a drop in the bucket. New uses in domestic purposes are being found for the separated milk, which promises to still further augment the importance of the centrifuge. In New York city skim milk, fresh and sweet from the centrifuge, commands five and six cents per quart for beverage at restaurants.

### The Genuine Cowboy.

An exchange says of the true cowboy: "He sleeps with his saddle for a pillow whenever night overtakes him, eats at any camp where favour or fortune drives him, and in turn is ever ready to assist and divide with his fellow man—who per chance drops in on his resting at his cabin or beneath the shade and shelter of some tree as the case may be. The genuine Texas cowboy was hardly ever known to do a mean or cowardly act, but his reputation has been infringed upon—in fact, ruined—by desperadoes who know but little of cowboy life and magnanimity, but palm themselves off as an unsuspecting public as a man-eating, man-devouring cowboy, from the outskirts of Texas. Of course, the knight of the lariat, when under the influence of liquor, like others, is noisy; as from this he is a harmless creature.

### Stopped off at Niagara Falls.

A man seemingly about sixty years of age was telling the people in the waiting rooms at the Third Street Depot, Detroit, that he had been sent to old Massachusetts to see his sister, and that on the way back he had stopped off at Niagara Falls.

"That's a place I never saw," remarked a woman with a poke-bonnet on.

"You didn't? Well you've missed the awfulest sight on earth! I was stunned."

"What is it like?" she asked.

"Well, there's a river, and the falls, and lots of hotels, and several Injuns, and the bridal veil, and Lord only knows what else. If my old woman had been along she'd have written right down."

"That's water there, I suppose?"

"Oh, hoops of it. It pours and thunders, and roars, and foams, and humps around in the terriblest manner. You have bit on a shirt-lap in a piece of pie, haven't you?"

"No sir."

"Well, the feeling was about the same—kinder, shiver. Why, the biggest man that ever lived ain't half as big as Niagara Falls. Let him stand there and see that 'ere water tumbler' over them 'ere rocks, and he can't help but feel what a miserable hulk fly he is. You've fallen out of bed, haven't you?"

"No sir."

"Well, it's about the same thing; you wake up and find yourself on the floor, and you feel as if you had been 'tossin' sheep or robbin' blind men."

"What part of the falls did you most admire?"

"The water num," he promptly replied. "I've put 10,000 kinds of beer on the roof of this building and set them all renning they couldn't begin with Niagara. It's the terriblest appallin' thing ever patented."

"Cost you much?" inquired a gentleman.

"Bout 65 cents. Times are tight, and 65 c. don't grow on every bush, but I ain't sorry. It's sartin' to talk about for twenty years to come. There's a chap in our town who used to travel with a circus, but he'll have to take a back seat when I get home. Flipflop!"

"You're a funny fellow," said a crowd of the on-lookers.

"Pleased! Why, I was tickled half to death. Tell you, if I had it on my farm I would not sell it for \$50 in cash. I've looked into a field where 700 fat hogs was waitin' to be sold for solid money, but it was no sight as the falls. I've seen

burns afire and eight horses running away, and the Wahsiver night on a tear, but for downright appalling grandeur of the terriblest kind give me one look at the falls. You all order go look! You can't half appreciate it till you've gazed on the rampus."

### Chinamen Not Wanted.

We do not want Chinamen in Canada. It is desirable that this country shall not be peopled by any servile race. We are just beginning to occupy the vast area known as Canada. Only a fringe of population has yet settled upon its south-eastern border. It is not only desirable—it is a necessity—that the millions who will soon people the great prairies of the West shall be children of the Anglo-American parent, in whose veins flows the blood of the Celt, the Gaul, the Teuton and the Northman, not the degenerate children of the Mongol.

### It Won't Work With Cowboys.

The Denver Tribune has the following: "A confidence chap picked up a New Mexico cowboy as the depot platform a day or two since, and after a chat of a few seconds decided he had struck something soft, and proceeded to work the claim. In a few minutes the cowboy's dollars had been transferred from the cowboy's pocket to that of the confidence chap. Just as the transfer was completed the cowboy noticed the railway policeman approaching, drew his '45,' and putting it uncomfortably close to the confidence chap's ear, yelled, 'You d—d thief, hand back my twenty-five dollars!' The officer seconded the motion, and although the confidence insisted that he only received ten dollars the speaker decided the point against him, and he gave up the amount and disappeared as soon as the case was adjudged. We don't think that sharp gentlemen will care to tackle one of our prairie dubs again."

### Lord Dufferin has been appointed Governor of the Province of Ontario.

On the 13th inst. the steamship Ocean King, having on board the Canadian contingent for the Gordon expedition, sailed from Montreal for Egypt. Nearly 100 of the men are from Winnipeg and vicinity.

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Train	Days	Time
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Arrive at Regina	Wednesday	7:30
Arrive at Omaha	Thursday	1:30
Arrive at St. Louis	Friday	7:30
Arrive at Chicago	Saturday	1:30

GOING EAST.

Train	Days	Time
Leave Chicago (Daily)	Monday	7:30
Arrive at St. Louis	Tuesday	1:30
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Arrive at Brandon	Friday	7:30
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